

sovereign, whatever else may. In England no sovereign

has ever been so simple in her court as Victoria, and none accordingly so secure or so respectable. And if the Presidents of the United States are safe from the tragic vicissitudes which mark the careers of sovereigns in Europe, it is due to the short periods of their official service, attended for the most part by a simplicity corresponding to the popular nature of their office.

If, however, there are any of our citizens who, in a civil, military, or gastronomic capacity, wish to receive the President, there can be no one to forbid it, only it

would be more proper to have the expense of the pageant or the *fed borne* by private subscription than by public tax. Still, we think it would be a high of sublimity worthy of a Democratic nation to let him come as the private citizen, who has honor enough in being the confidential servant of 20,000,000 of sovereigns. Besides, think of this brooding weather. It is impossible that Mr. Pierce should desire to be shown up Broadway and down the Bowery, with the thermometer at 96, stifled by a crowd and enveloped in the dust of Arcularius, but in hand, sweating and bowing to the throng. If he is a man of half the sense we take him

That this is a great country, it would be absurd to question; that it is inhabited by a remarkably smart go-ahead lot of fellows is equally beyond a doubt; and that it is a land of the most magnificent and unequalled opportunities for the advancement of the individual is equally true.

that its people have before them a destiny of un-  
equalled power and magnificence we solemnly believe. But  
at the same time it is not perfect: the critical eye  
no difficulty in detecting serious blemishes in the pres-  
ent state and usages of even our best society; while  
we have rid ourselves of some useless baggage and many  
painful obstructions that check the industrial and polit-  
ical progress of our brethren in Europe, it is more  
than probable that we have developed some vices and  
foibles of our own, whose exposure, abatement and  
removal is one of our most unpleasant, for the moment

but really ought to be grateful for. Some time since our primitive and vulgar manners got a serving from Mrs. Trollope, whereas American vanity lustily gorged, but from which American sense has duly profited. So it has been in the advice received from other foreign critics: even Capt. Basil Hall's lessons on the proper mode of eating eggs have not proved altogether useless; and any writer, who will frankly tell us what are our follies and where-in we are ridiculous in the eyes of persons of distinction, may do so with certain

that he himself will be roundly abused, and that his suggestions will be carefully looked into. The patient, however, may sputter and make grimaces at the medicine, but, if it has any virtue, it is pretty sure to do him some good.

Whether the German writers whose strictures on American society we this morning transfer to our columns, have passed the limits of truth and fairness is a question which the mass of readers will be likely to first answer with a decided affirmative. No doubt

they may now and then be found guilty of exaggeration as to the facts they allege. We do not believe the average of women's education in this country, nor the relations of parents and children to be such as one of them describes. Nor is the tone of the same writer suggestive either of good judgment or of manly sincerity but rather of a person of deficient brains, excessive vanity and pretensions which have met with deserved disappointment, and prompt to corresponding severity in his treatment of a people who have failed in the hour

due to go gain a man. Much more respectable is the spirit of another of these writers who proclaims the model Republic to be a humbug, with the American Museum for its symbolic temple, and the proprietor of that establishment for its hierophant, and who in the same connection disrespectfully says that "humbug is Barnum idealized, and Barnum is humbug personified. And yet he too, errs, as all must err who aim merely to pronounce a one-sided judgment. His judgment of this country is like criticising the play of Hamlet with

But it is not for the sake of what is false in these dilemmas that we lay them before our readers, but simply because they contain some truth worth our considering. Though written with a view to undeceive the simple-souled Germans, who fancy that in emigrating to the New World they are going to an earthly paradise, they will certainly be read with interest and possibly with profit, on this side of the Atlantic as well. Accordingly we hand them over to the public without further comment, trusting that they will not be so ready to convert or assent to their positions or arguments as

Let each understand laugh at their blunders and exaggerations, condemn what is false, and lay to heart what is true in their observations. One or two general suggestions will, however, not be out of place.

A fact which European critics of America never remember, is that the society they find fault with is made up almost exclusively of what is known in the Old World as the *common people*. We all have risen from the ranks, and necessarily have something of the original rudeness about us. We have not enjoyed the ro-

fining influences of aristocratic examples and culture. We wear dear clothes and live in dear houses, with dear furniture, for we can afford it, but there are some things which cannot be bought and which we have not got. The expensively dressed men who parade themselves in the windows of our hotels and disgust the server by the inartistic sprawl of their legs and persons, are but one or two removes from peasants in education and manners. Such are we nearly all,—a nation of peasants, thank God! with the energy, the practical

cal power and the courage of success, but with the faults of superficiality, excessive self-reliance, brusqueness, and a little occasional swagger. Now, the French or German traveler or scholar reflects what his own nation would be if its upper classes shed their traditional culture and hereditary elegance, courtesy and refinement were suddenly removed, and the common people let loose under democratic institutions to work out a new destiny for themselves.

Supposing that order were maintained, and things followed their natural development, would that nation be able in two or in five generations to reach a point at which a French *petit-maitre* or a German rationalist philosopher would look with satisfaction and pronounce it very good? Or would not our philosopher find every thing quite as much out of the way as he now finds America?

they come here without knowing anything of England while this country can be philosophically understood only by one who is acquainted with that one. Not only is our language English, but our laws, the structure of our houses, our modes of living, our social system and relations all are essentially the same as those of the British people. Ignorant of this fact, and assuming, as narrow-minded people often do, that the customs of their own country are alone good and beautiful, these continental grumblers at America often find the more acquaintance with some natives to them, whose opin-

In fact, there are not many things which can be said down as original with any people. Every nation, even the Americas, owe perhaps quite as much to the past and to other countries as it creates in the present for itself. Still it does not appear true that this nation is more imitative and less original than others. It does not

**LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.**  
Southern Telegraph Office, cor. of Beaver and Hanover-sts.  
**Affairs at the Capital.**  
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.  
WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7, 1877.  
Several Correspondents make light of the misunderstanding between Buchanan and Morey concerning instructions. I have unmistakable and wholly reliable authority

stating that serious difficulties do exist, and is still far from being amicably arranged. Mr. Buchanan is spunky Mr. Marcy is firm.

Judge Nicholson did write the article reading *The New York Evening Post* and *The Buffalo Republic*, out of the very, notwithstanding the contradiction.

Minister Seale is here and spent an hour-to-day with General Gadsden. The latter leaves to-morrow.

Das S. Green, of Missouri, the new Charge to New Spain, is here.

Sam Medary is to have no connection with *The Union*, and will proceed to Civil. The report that Judge Nicholson the Editor of *The Union*, is unfounded, should he become so, the fact will be formally announced.

**The President's Visit to New-York.**  
WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7, 1850.  
The statement that the President has determined to decline public receptions on his proposed trip to New-York is true. I am authorized to state that he will leave Washington on Monday, and remain in Baltimore that night; will reach Philadelphia on Tuesday, and, leaving there on Wednesday, will arrive in New-York on the evening of that day.

His suite will comprise Secretaries Guthrie and Da-  
 y, Attorney-General Cushing, Postmaster-General Camp-  
 bell, and Mr. Sidney Webster.

**From Washington.**  
 WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7, 1893.

SEÑOR LARTZEAR, the late Mexican Minister, accompa-  
 nied by the Secretary of State, was to day received by the  
 President in a final official interview, and closed his mis-  
 sion by the delivery of the following address:

[Translation.]

"MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor honored with a new  
 mission, I now perform the last of my duties, by placing in

hands of your Excellency, the corresponding letter of call. A little more than one year has elapsed since I began to discharge my functions. The sentiments which I now expressed have constantly been the guide of my conduct. I find that the most important duty of a President is to be greater than he desires to be to them all my attention, endeavoring to obtain a satisfactory adjustment and settlement of the same, based upon principles of justice, but ever losing sight of the respect and consideration each nation mutually owe to one another. Matters of this nature are always attended with difficulties in the treatment of which the wisdom and the courage of the President of the United States are called upon to exercise. The assistance of Governments enable them to overcome, and is truly a source of great satisfaction to me.

During the period of my mission, peace and understanding between the two Republics have been preserved. I offer up my wishes that these relations may never be broken, and for the sake of the people, I hope that the solution of the pending questions of spirit of justice, conciliation, mutual respect and good will may prevail, trusting that the prudence of the two governments, and the desire to preserve peace, will prevent any deviation from this pacific course, by each country what is most proper to their mutual interest, which will be the best way to secure the peace and the future of the people. The proofs of consideration and regard which I have received during my residence in this country have produced a most agreeable impression upon me. My grat-

has been particularly excited by the kindness with which your Excellency has treated me, springing all does in these personal qualities which have rendered you so distinguished a personage. Your Excellency is very much among your fellow citizens."

To this address the President responded in appropriate terms.

General Almonte was then presented to the President, and having delivered his credentials, spoke as follows:

[Translation.]

MR. PRESIDENT: The letter which I have the honor of placing in your Excellency's hands accredits me to the government of the United States of America in the char-

For Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary, the Republic of Liberia has the honor to inform the Government of the United States of America that, in fulfilling its duty, it is endeavoring to bring about the best possible understanding between the two countries, and to cultivate and draw closer at all times the good relations of friendship which happily exist between that nation and this, in so doing that, my worthy predecessor should go forth with a Mission of the utmost importance in order to fulfill the duty which he has been so nobly called upon to perform, and in so doing that, my worthy predecessor should go forth with a Mission of the utmost importance in order to fulfill the duty which he has been so nobly called upon to perform, and in so doing that, my worthy predecessor should go forth with a Mission of the utmost importance in order to fulfill the duty which he has been so nobly called upon to perform.

There is nothing so at stake that the welfare, the friend-  
ship and prosperity of two sister-nations, who, in virtue of  
thousand close relations, should always live in peace and  
good understanding for it is only by so doing that they  
all succeed in fully developing their strength to improve  
the human race, that are here assembled for their  
common good. I shall consider myself very fortunate if I  
succeed in securing the good harmony, and your Excellency  
need entertain no doubt but that during my sojourn in  
your country, the consummation of that object will be the  
instant aim of all my efforts.

To this address, the President also responded extemporane-  
ously, in a happy and impressive manner, and the im-

**The Minister to Central America.**  
WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 7, 1894.  
*The Republic* this morning says the frigate Columbia waiting at Pensacola to take Hon. Solor Borlari to Central America. Nothing, however, is known of that gentleman's movements, he not having yet communicated with the State Department since he left Washington.

**Later from Buenos Ayres.**  
BUENOS, Thursday, July 7, 1894.  
The Argentine Government has decided to send Gen. Maza,

The Swedish bark Alfrido, from Buenos Ayres, may be the days later, arrived here this morning. She reports in port ship Gondola, for New York, loading; bark Lion, in Boston, arrived 22d; Thorndike, for New York soon may, uncertain; brig Cronstidt, discharging; schooner Henry A. Burling, from Baltimore, with a cargo of flour certain.

The advice by this arrival state that in consequence of the informality of the blockade all vessels which arrived previous to the 15th May had been admitted and were allowed, to June 3, to discharge and load. Since then the blockade had been rigorously enforced and had been

The accounts represent the city as still closely besieged by land and sea, and that the negotiations between the belligerent parties, mention of which was made by the previous arrival, have again failed, and consequently been broken off.

The negotiations for peace by the Brazilian and Bolivian ministers had been broken off, as it had been found impossible to come to terms.

The House of Representatives had authorized the issue of ten millions of paper money to carry on the war which was then in progress, and to present to the last

The Government is determined to keep the country in the money. The amount of paper money now issued by the Bank amounts to \$211,000,000, worth about six cents the dollar.

All kinds of Provisions and Fuel were becoming scarce. Eugene Ayres, and the receipts of produce had totally ceased.

The shipment of hides for the past month had not reached one-eighth of the quantity required for England alone, and, under the war conditions, she will have to look to some other quarter for her supply. There are no quotations for American goods.

The English packet arrived on the 2nd of May, with \$200,000. Exchange had been sold in England at 95s., which was an advance.

On the 11st reports were in circulation that a systematic attack upon the town by the forces of Urquiza would be made.

Onions closed at 300.44.

A collision occurred between the Utah steamer and one of the provincial squadrons. A few shots were fired, and the Utah then hauled off.

The *British Packet* of the latest date, says, after chronicling the arrival of the Prince mail steamer, that rumors are rife of important resolutions

having been adopted by the Constituent Congress of Santa Fe, depriving Urquiza of Provincial Directorship, and authorizing Buenos Ayres to send twelve deputies to Congress, against two from each of the other provinces, and during the siege of Buenos Ayres, and the rebellion in that province to be raised and abandoned under the penalty of excommunication.

**Arrival of the America at Boston.**  
BOSTON, Thursday, July 7, 1853.  
The steamer America reached her wharf here at 7 o'clock this evening, and her mails for the South will be forwarded to-morrow.

...ance of the perfect record of pleasure which they  
ever since their arrival here last week, under  
the providence of the "Manhattans" of this City  
needed from their lodgings at Gunter's Hotel, a  
Brown's stages, to Fulton Ferry, and crossed the  
river at that point. On the opposite shore, they  
Committee of Brooklyn Friends waiting to wel-  
them in the name of the Fire Department of the  
Island City, composed of Messrs. Rhodes, El-  
roof, Dubois, Phillips, McCormick, and Emanuel, by  
they were conducted to the Franklin House, to re-  
themselves, preparatorily, for the trip before them.

Observations and Doings at Brooklyn.

My first proceeding to the Naval Hospital, where I was kindly received by the Librarian, Mr. Stock, the curiosities in the Cabinet of this Institution, two or three not named in the account of our visit to it, which we must notice hurriedly. One of Neptune's Vase, a goblet-shaped sub-marine, composed chiefly of white coral, brought from the Bengal by Capt. R. Henderson—so arduous is labor as to make one almost imagine that the old god had used it to treat the gods and goddesses to beer and delicacies of the Indian diet.

We also noticed a copy of the Bible in the Museum, printed in Amsterdam in 1773; and what is more, a volume of Moral Discourses, by the celebrated M. Michael, of Milan, bearing the date of 1681. The volumes are both printed in the ancient black letter. A stone said to have been taken from the palace of the Tetrarch, and a chip of wood from the house of Christopher Columbus was born. Among the statues according to the walls, there are fine ones of all the Presidents of the United States, extending around the dome. A particularly chased bust of whom, we are told, "our Father Patrick" stands in the foreground.

...ing from the Lyceum we were handreeling  
by Commodore Boardman, the present Com-  
mander, a Marylander himself by birth, and  
a boat which conveyed us to the receiving  
station, the North Carolina. On board of the  
... welcomed by Capt. Hudson, the Commander of  
... Yare, and Capt. Pike, and Lieutenants Water-  
... of the officers of the old ship, throughout  
... conducted by Carpenter Rastic. This official  
... pains to make the visit of the Baltimore gun-  
... as well as pleasant—whether from a private  
... ledge of the fact that most of them are practiced  
... we cannot say. A fire engine on deck at-  
... some one remarking that she had a rather sad

assigned her. She disembarked and returned to shore, the party toward the great Dry Dock and the various shops of the Navy Yard, with frequent expressions of deep interest in the visiting firemen were made. The party then proceeded to the Brooklyn entertainers to King's—Myrtle Side—her refreshing operation. Thence they proceeded to the Brooklyn Cemetery. In it they visited the imposing monument, so appropriately dedicated to the memory of the heroic and self-denying departed of the fire department, around which a line was formed, and they played an appropriate dirge. The scene was solemn and affecting. Having visited other places of interest, for notices of which we have no room,

pany retraced their steps, as far as the Avenue where they partook of a lunch at the greenhouse of Stephen Lane, Ex Foreman of Massachusetts. Then they took to the stages, and ran rapidly as far as Linzay, where a plentiful collation awaited them. During the partaking of this and its sequents at the "Shades," a number of toasts were of appropriately responded to, severally, by Messrs. Chance, Russell, French, Ellwell, Williamson, and Lane. For these we cannot find room, with anything but the smallest possible space to enjoyments with the party on their return to the City. We shall dinner at Odd Fellows' Hall, a hurried glance aside of which we now proceed to take.

to the late hour at which the dinner at OMAHA all came off, we shall have to give a very brief list, or none at all. The good things prepared by Mr. (Mr. Tyson) were duly dispatched, Mr. Allen introduced by Mr. Allen, and spoke at some length of the Manhattan Company to Baltimore and friendly feelings which had been begotten by it. A wreath was then presented to Mr. Mullen, of St. Louis, by Mr. Bennett, in behalf of former Baltimoreans residing in New York. Mr. Mullen returned thanks in a happy style which has characterized all his remarks.

The press was toast-d, and the representative *Tristram* was called for, and responded briefly but lustily. Songs and anecdotes closed the joyful evening, which will not soon be forgotten. In separating, the memory of Col. William H. West was killed in Mexico, a former President of the Columbian, was drunk. Mr. Mullen, of Baltimore, drank three cheers and a tiger for the Manhattan Set and with a lusty response from the Baltimorean also responded to the compliments exchanged. And after again cheering their New York friends back into the streets, they were all escorted

LT DE ST. MARIE—LAKE SUPERIOR  
Falls of St. Mary are at the foot of Lake Superior, the out-rush of the waters of a mighty inland water ocean—and are about one hundred miles from Mackinaw. More than two centuries ago the and the Lake Superior region were visited by and man; the Cross was erected, and the decree of grace for the remission of sins was proclaimed

Catholic Missionaries, to the untamed and  
rest. The State of Ohio now contains over  
inhabitants; but when the territory was  
of that flourishing Commonwealth was just  
wilderness, and not a solitary white man had  
his foot upon her soil, this unexplored region  
then the abiding place of men who built chap-  
els and hymns to the "blessed Virgin's and Redeem-  
er" and secured the reverential attention of the  
Americans by the gorgeous and imposing  
of the Church of Rome.

now two hundred and twelve years since Father  
first saw the Falls of St. Mary; in a birch-  
bark he led the first western expedition, he passed over  
beautiful clear waters and between the thickly dis-  
tributed islands of Lake Haron, and according to  
the accounts reached the Rapids at the foot of Lake Superior,  
A.D. 1641, where he found an Indian village of 200.

Father CLAUDE ALLONZ reached the "St."  
of the beautiful river with its woody islands and  
falls, and informs us that the "Savages worshiped  
the Great Spirit."

71, a Congress of the Nations assembled here. It was the most singular and extraordinary Congress of Indians and of brilliantly clad officers from the veteran soldiers. On this spot, one hundred and eighty warriors congregated the chieftains of the wild Anishinabe and head strings of the St. Lawrence, the Mississipi

Red River, and formally acknowledged themselves  
the protection of the French King. The impres-  
sion is thus described: "A crows of cedar warms  
midst the groves of maple and pine, of elm and  
oak that are strangely intermingled on the banks  
of the St. Mary, where the bounding river flows  
waters into snowy whiteness, as they hurry past  
evergreen of the tufted islands in the channel, the  
its Missionaries and steel clad soldiery bowed before  
cross, and chanted—  
"The banner of Heaven's king advance!  
The mystery of the cross shines forth!"

about 1688, the "Soo" was a place of great consequence, being a stopping place of the fur traders and voyagers on their way to and from Mackinac from and to the interior. But the current of human events caused this place to be quite forgotten, while other portions of the Upper World, then unknown, became pregnant with the seeds of progressive civilization.

The rich mineral deposits of the Superior region, were officially proclaimed as new and important discoveries only a short time since; and there were leading toward this mineral region ex-Cabinet Ministers and Governors, Congressmen and Professors, Bankers and speculators, Woodmen and Miners; locating, prospecting and squating were all the rage—everybody returned home with a "pocket full of rocks"—Copper Companies were formed and the market glutted with stocks in any quantity and at prices to suit customers. But the exultation and interest in this mineral wealth were no new discovery, as was actually supposed, nor were Lake Superior Mining Com-